CHAPTER 1 QUIZ

MULTIPLE CHOICE
1. Chemokines are a subset of cytokines that direct cell migration. True

2. These mechanisms contribute to innate immunity
   A. Skin barrier function
   B. Anti-microbial peptides in saliva and tears
   C. Low pH of the stomach
   D. Phagocytosis
   E. All of the above

3. Antigen receptors on innate immune cells (e.g. macrophages) have the following characteristic(s)
   A. are clonally variable from one cell to another
   B. recognize pathogen-associated molecular patterns
   C. are encoded by genes that rearrange
   D. none of the above
   E. A and C

FILL IN THE BLANK
4. Organisms that cause disease only in immunologically weakened hosts are called _opportunistic pathogens_____.

5. Name two kinds of granulocyte: __neutrophil____ and __eosinophil____. Or basophil

SHORT ANSWER
6. Which cell type is considered a bridge between the innate immune response and the initiation of adaptive immunity? Describe how this cell functions during an infection.

Dendritic cells
These cells normally reside in tissues in an immature state and are constantly sampling the environment through endocytosis of extracellular material. Upon infection, dendritic cells recognize the presence of pathogens and differentiate into mature cells while migrating to the draining lymph node. Once in the lymph node, mature dendritic cells present pathogen peptides to naïve T cells and induce their activation.